

Middle East News

New Kuwaiti cabinet sworn in

KUWAIT (AP) — The emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah swore in the new cabinet led by his heir apparent Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah and urged "constructive cooperation" with the newly-established transitional legislature.

"The emir stressed the importance of establishing constructive and positive cooperation with the national council," said the minister of state for cabinet affairs Abdul Rahman Al Awadi after the cabinet's inaugural session.

Sheikh Jaber was expected to appoint 25 members of the 75-member national council later this week. The 50 other members were elected on June 10 despite opposition from former members of parliament who decried the body as unconstitutional.

The opposition has been insisting on the return of the fully-elected 50-member parliament that was dissolved in 1986 because of acrimonious criticism of

the government.

Similar circumstances led to the suspension of the parliament between 1976 and 1980. The emir has entrusted the transitional council with setting controls to prevent such bitter power struggles in the future.

Local press reports said the consultations were going on to choose the appointed members who would include a number of outgoing ministers. The reports predicted the national council would hold its first session next Saturday. By the emir's decree it should meet within a month after the elections.

Sheikh Saad formed his 23-member cabinet Wednesday, the previous one having resigned af-

ter the elections. It is an established tradition in Kuwait that the crown prince retain the premiership.

Eleven new ministers entered the cabinet. Seven, including the ministers of foreign affairs, defence and interior, who are traditionally members of the ruling Al Sabah family, retained their portfolios.

The key change was the switch of the oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah to the Finance Ministry. He was replaced by Rashid Salim Al Ameen, a U.S.-educated professor of chemical engineering at the faculty of engineering, Kuwait University.

Officials were at pains to emphasise that shifting Sheikh Ali to the Finance Ministry "does not involve any change in the country's oil policy, which is usually decided by the Higher Petroleum Council, chaired by the crown prince and prime minister."

Hrawi, Hoss begin tour of Arab states

KUWAIT (AP) — Lebanese President Elias Hrawi Saturday began a tour of oil-rich Arab countries here as an Arab League committee appealed for world contributions to a \$2-billion reconstruction fund for his war-torn nation.

The leaders of the Arab League Committee on Lebanon, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, King Hassan II of Morocco and President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria, issued a statement setting up the "International Fund for Lebanon" with a \$2-billion target.

They said the by-laws of the fund, which appeared to be an emanation of the U.S.-led Marshall Plan that was devised for post-war Western Europe, would be sent to Arab and non-Arab countries and international institutions.

The fund's steering committee will hold its founding meeting in Saudi Arabia on Sept. 10 and 11, the statement said.

According to a separate statement by the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Morocco and

Algeria, Pope Paul II has given his blessing to the plan and Italy has pledged to seek backing within the 12-member European Community which it will lead as of July.

The three foreign ministers were in La Baule, France, for consultations on the Lebanese situation with French President Francois Mitterrand following talks with the Vatican and Rome. Mitterrand was in La Baule leading a Franco-African summit.

Both statements stressed the need to wrench Lebanon from the "magic situation of indescribable ruin and destruction... with vital and basic utilities out of order and without which a life of dignity for the nation cannot be achieved."

The fund plan was approved by the emergency pan-Arab summit conference hosted by Iraq in May. An Arab summit conference allocated \$2 billion for Lebanon's reconstruction in 1979, but only \$470 million were eventually paid.

Arab governments had attri-

buted their reluctance to give to the continuing violence in Lebanon.

The new fund was to go along with a peace plan which was worked out by Lebanese legislators under Arab League auspices in the Saudi resort of Taif last October.

Hrawi, a Maronite Catholic, and Prime Minister Salim Hoss, a Sunni Muslim, besides cash are seeking renewed backing for the Taif accord.

Hrawi, flanked by Hoss, was received by Kuwait's emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, whose country has promised to send aid to help restore normalcy to Lebanon after 15 years of civil war.

The Lebanese leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain after Kuwait.

Hrawi was elected president on Nov. 24 in line with the Taif pact which called for the equal distribution of power between Muslims and Christians instead of the current Christian domination of

northeast of Beirut.

The Lebanon leaders were to move to Qatar, the United Arab

Home News

Symposium to tackle Jewish immigration and settlements

AMMAN (J.T.) — The question of Jewish immigration to Palestine is the theme of a three-day symposium opening at the Royal Cultural Centre Sunday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The Jordanian Writers Federation (JWF) is organising the meeting which will tackle 55 research papers from nine Arab countries, in addition to the occupied West Bank, covering different aspects of Jewish immigration and Zionist plans to settle in occupied Arab areas.

Federation President Abdul Rahman Omer said that the role of

the United States to help Israel settle Jewish immigrants in Palestine, the current intifada, immigration versus international laws and dangers of immigration will be covered in the discussions.

He said that the meeting would be a clear display of solidarity with the Palestinian people and Jordan who confront the Zionist danger and would emphasise the close bondage between Jordan and Palestine.

Participants who come from Jordan, Algeria, Iraq, Egypt, Yemen, Syria, Kuwait and the occupied Arab territories are all historians, thinkers and writers.

Conference to evaluate poultry, egg industry in the Arab World

AMMAN (J.T.) — The first pan-Arab conference on poultry and egg production and a specialised exhibition will be held in Amman next month under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Al Hussein and with the participation of delegates from Arab as well as foreign countries.

The conference is to be held between July 16-19, according to the Arab Federation for Food Initiatives (AFFI), which is organising the conference in cooperation with the ministries of agriculture and supply, and the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO).

The conference aims at evaluating the poultry and egg industry in the Arab World, the needs

for its products and the future until the year 2005. It aims at evaluating the present and future production capacities, the quality control standards, the inter-Arab cooperation for self-sufficiency and the means to reach this end, according to the organisers in a statement here Saturday.

It said that the poultry and egg production is one of the most important food sectors in the Arab World, giving relatively cheap protein food needed by citizens of the Arab countries.

The statement said that several working papers and studies will be reviewed at the conference during which an exhibition of poultry and egg production will be organised.

Jordanian drowns in the U.S.

AMMAN (J.T.) — The body of a Jordanian man who drowned in a lake in east-central Kansas will be flown to Amman Sunday and buried Monday, according to family sources here Saturday.

The man, identified as Ibrahim Hussein Al Lawzi, was on a visit to his son in Kansas when the incident took place, according to the sources in a telephone conversation with the Jordan Times.

The 55-year-old Ibrahim Al Lawzi was reported to have drowned while trying to retrieve his hat which fell overboard while he was standing in a boat cruising the lake.

His son, Zaid Al Lawzi, 27, was with his father in the boat

when the 55-year-old man tried to recover the hat and fell overboard, according to local sheriff Ray Dunnaway.

"They were just cruising along and the victim was standing in the front of the boat using binoculars," the sheriff said. "His hat blew off and when he reached down to pick it up he went over," the sheriff added.

He said that the son, who was steering the boat, jumped in trying to rescue his father and then was pulled to safety.

Dunnaway said neither the father nor the son could swim and they were not wearing life jackets.

The Jordanian drowns in the U.S.

Syrian pianists to perform in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Noor Al Hussein Foundation's National Music Conservatory presents piano solo and duets by Susan Al Sabouni, Dr. Christina Zahida Al-Sabouni, and Maha Kubeini from Syria.

The programme includes pieces by Beethoven, Albeniz, Haydn, Debussy.

The recital will take place in the main hall of the National Music Conservatory in Jabal Amman (behind the Kuwaiti embassy) at 6:00 p.m. on Sunday, June 24.

Dr. Christina Zahida Al-Sabouni, 26, got her first piano instructions from her mother and later from well-known Russian professor at the Music Conservatory in Damascus.

Honorary consulates approved

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian government approved the opening of honorary consulates in

tory in Damascus. At the age of 16 she played with the Philharmonic Orchestra in Finland. In 1987, she obtained a Masters Diploma from the Cziffra Foundation.

In 1988 she graduated from the Faculty of Medicine in Damascus.

She performed in Amman in June 1989.

Susan Al-Sabouni, Christina Al-Sabouni's mother, has been a piano teacher for 26 years. Her own mother is presently guest professor at the Conservatory of Music in Helsinki, Finland.

Maha Kubeini, student of Susan Al-Sabouni, is the daughter of the ambassador of Saudi Arabia in Damascus.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Exhibition of paintings depicting the Jordanian environment by Adel Al Sharar, Mohammad Assaf and Hani Khazanah at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.
- ★ Exhibition entitled "La revolution: 200 ans après" at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition of Ottoman textiles at Abd El Hameed Shoman Foundation.
- ★ Exhibition of orientalist paintings by two German orientalists at the Goethe Institute — open 9-12 a.m. and 4-6 p.m.
- ★ Art exhibition by Mohammad Al Ameri at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Art exhibition by Huda Queen in the Petra Bank Hall (open 4:30-6:30 p.m.)
- ★ Open studio and workshop for artist Samaa Zara displaying paintings, sculptures and hand-printed fabrics. Location: off 2nd Circle, opposite Rosenthal (9:30-1:30 and 3:30-6:30).

ACC echelon to hold meetings in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Coordinating Council (ACC) ministers of housing, economy, trade, information and industry as well as senior officials in charge of central banks will hold a series of meetings in Amman next month to find ways for the implementation of ACC agreements in their respective fields.

ACC Secretary-General Hilmi Nammar said that the Amman-based ACC secretariat is now preparing an agenda for the ACC's higher ministerial council meeting which is scheduled for September 8.

The agenda will cover recommendations and resolutions passed by ACC ministerial conferences held in Amman over the past six months, Nammar added.

He said that topics related to means of stimulating economic activities and bolstering cooperation among ACC members in monetary and financial matters, investments and the environment will be dealt with during the council meeting.

Jordanian, Dutch universities sign cooperation accords

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan and Utrecht University in the Netherlands Saturday signed an agreement on cooperation in physics, and Arab and Islamic studies.

University of Jordan President Mahmoud Al Samra, who signed the agreement, said in a statement that the two sides will exchange visits by university teachers and students, conduct joint scientific research work, exchange manuscripts, publications and other documents.

"Utrecht University students will be coming here for Islamic and Arabic language studies and Jordanian students will study Persian and Turkish languages in Holland in accordance with the terms of the agreement," Samra said.

In the northern city of Irbid another agreement was signed between Yarmouk University and Leiden University of the Netherlands under which the two sides will exchange research work, visit exchanges and encourage joint educational work.

Iran aid

(Continued from page 1) Iran," Masri told the Jordan Times. "But the war (the Iranian) were waging against Iraq prompted Jordan to support Iraq."

In view of the disastrous quake, "it is only natural that Jordan extends help to Iran," he said pointing out that Iraq itself had offered sympathies and assistance to Iran.

"I hope the Iranians get the right message from the Iraqi and Jordanian positions," the Amman deputy added.

Saudi Arabia's King Fahd sent condolences to Irbid Saturday.

"We are deeply touched by the tragic earthquake that hit Iran," King Fahd said in a rare cable to Rafsanjani.

"On behalf of the people and government of Saudi Arabia, we extend our heartfelt condolences to you, the families of victims and to the Iranian Muslim people," the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) quoted the cable as saying.

Israel

(Continued from page 1) order to make it possible for Palestinians to feel free and participate in elections to decide their future," said Kammon, a former head of the Israeli "civil administration" in the occupied West Bank.

Israeli military authorities tried in 1982 to organise a rural Palestinian organisation, the village leagues, into a political alternative to the PLO but failed.

The village leagues, set up in the occupied territories and later armed by Israel, disbanded in 1984 after they failed to attract support among the Palestinian population.

Kammon said Israel hoped the U.S. decision to suspend its dialogue with the PLO, begun in December 1988 after PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat renounced terrorism, would make the emergence of a local Palestinian leadership possible.

"This is what we are hoping for and what the peace process needs," he said.

The United States Wednesday suspended its Tunis dialogue with the PLO, saying it had failed to condemn a May 30 seaborne raid on Israel's coast as a "terrorist" attack.

Conference to discuss environment, pollution

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan is taking part in an international conference to open in London Monday on ways to provide protection in the ozone layer.

Ministers in charge of the environment in various countries have been invited to take part in the meetings, organised by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Abdul Karim Al Dugmeh, who will attend the conference, said on the eve of his departure for London that the delegates will discuss contributions of various participating countries in protecting the environment in general and the ozone layer in particular.

"The question of promoting international cooperation to provide such protection will be examined and the industrial nations will be requested to take drastic measures to reduce pollution and to control poisonous gases emitted into the atmosphere," the minister said.

He said that the 56 participating countries are expected to sign a protocol on the protection of the environment, pledging efforts to control environmental pollution by the year 2,000.

Jordan is a signatory of an international agreement called "the international agreement on trans-boundary movement of

perilous waste" which was concluded in Switzerland last year.

The Kingdom also pledged to honour an action plan designed to clean up the environment of the Mediterranean Sea by the year 2005. The plan was concluded in Nicosia, Cyprus, last April.

Dugmeh, who signed the Nicosia charter, said that the 17 countries attending the meeting pledged to launch close cooperation among themselves to protect the environment and to fight pollution.

Following the London conference, Dugmeh will go to Geneva to attend a conference on ways to protect swamps. The conference, which is held every three years, will direct attention to national policies in dealing with land areas covered with water and the protection of its immediate surroundings from pollution, especially in developing nations.

Dugmeh said that he will submit a study on the Azraq water areas and the Azraq wildlife reserve. The water in that area, he said, is being depleted, largely due to continuous pumping of water from Azraq to Amman and Zarqa regions for farming purposes.

Dugmeh said he will seek assistance from concerned United Nations agencies to help protect waters, drill deep artesian wells and exploit water resources.

TUNIS (J.T.) — Jordan is taking part in a pan-Arab meeting which opened here today to prepare an Arab document on children care to be submitted to Arab heads of state for approval prior to its presentation to the world summit for children due to be held in New York in September.

Ministry of Social Development's Secretary-General Mohammad Esqour is attending the two-day meeting along with officials including ministers responsible for social development in the Arab World, Arab League officials and the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ALESCO).

Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) Director-General Inaam Al-Mutaffil is also taking part in the

meeting which is organised by the Arab League headquarters here.

Speakers at the opening session included Arab League officials and the regional director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

They all called for streamlining Arab countries policies on children care through bilateral and regional cooperation.

According to Mufti, the Arab document to be submitted to the September conference would focus attention on the current situation in the occupied Arab territories and the adverse effects of Israel's practices on Palestinian children.

She said the document will also urge world governments to pool their efforts to bring about peace in the Middle East region.

Zarqa embarks on cleanliness campaign

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

ZARQA — Citizens of this city, 25 kilometres northwest of Amman, Saturday started a campaign to clean and tidy their town.

Omar added that the Greater Amman Municipality had contributed spraying equipment and the army is contributing trucks to remove the city's refuse during the campaign.

Zarqa, a city of 500,000 inhabitants of mainly army personnel and workers, has a chronic problem of congestion and uncleanness. The city's revenues are also limited.

Last month the city elected its first municipal council in 13 years. The Islamist bloc, backed by the Muslim Brotherhood won out of the council's ten seats.

Omar disclosed that the Zarqa municipal council is going to form neighbourhood councils for its eight districts to assist municipality officials in their task of running the districts.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Pligrims reported in good condition

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Saturday reported that all Muslim pilgrims in Mecca and Medina were in good condition and were put up at lodgings rented for them by the ministry. Minister of Awqaf Ali Faqir said that the Jordanian mission accompanying the pilgrims did not report any incident involving any of the pilgrims or any road accidents. He said that arrangements are being made to facilitate the pilgrims' easy transportation from and to the holy shrines for religious rites.

The climax of the religious ceremonies is expected on Sunday July 1, the eve of the Eid Al Adha (feast of sacrifice) which culminates this year's pilgrimage.

CAEU committee discusses cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary-General of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Hassan Ibrahim Saturday said the higher coordination committee which concluded its meetings in Tunisia Thursday has established strong grounds for coordination among Arab institutions. He said upon arriving in Amman the topics which were discussed by the committee in its two-day meetings were of great importance to the Arab Nation at this stage. The committee also discussed the withdrawal of some members from pan-Arab organisations, according to Ibrahim.

The United States Wednesday suspended its Tunis dialogue with the PLO, saying it had failed to condemn a May 30 seaborne raid on Israel's coast as a "terrorist" attack.

"This is what we are hoping for and what the peace process needs," he said.

The United States Wednesday suspended its Tunis dialogue with the PLO, saying it had failed to condemn a May 30 seaborne raid on Israel's coast as a "terrorist" attack.

"This is what we are hoping for and what the peace process needs," he said.

The United States Wednesday suspended its Tunis dialogue with the PLO, saying it had failed to condemn a May 30 seaborne raid on Israel's coast as a "terrorist" attack.

"This is what we are hoping for and what the peace process needs," he said.

The United States Wednesday suspended its Tunis dialogue with the PLO, saying it had failed to condemn a May 30 seaborne raid on Israel's coast as a "terrorist" attack.

"This is what we are hoping for and what the peace process needs," he said.

The United States Wednesday suspended its Tunis dialogue with the PLO, saying it had failed to condemn a May 30 seaborne raid on Israel's coast as a "terrorist" attack.

"This is what we are hoping for and what the peace process needs," he said.

The United States Wednesday suspended its Tunis dialogue with the PLO, saying it had failed to condemn a May 30 seaborne raid on Israel's coast as a "terrorist" attack.

"This is what we are hoping for and what the peace process needs," he said.

The United States Wednesday suspended its Tunis dialogue with the PLO, saying it had failed to condemn a May 30 seaborne raid on Israel's coast as a "terrorist" attack.

"This is what we are hoping for and what the peace process needs," he said.

The United States Wednesday suspended its Tunis dialogue with the PLO, saying it had failed to condemn a May 30 seaborne raid on Israel's coast as a "terrorist" attack.

"This is what we are hoping for and what the peace process needs," he said.

The United States Wednesday suspended its Tunis dialogue with the PLO, saying it had failed to condemn a May 30 seaborne raid on Israel's coast as a "terrorist" attack.

"This is what we are hoping for and what the peace process needs," he said.

The United States Wednesday suspended its Tunis dialogue with the PLO, saying it had failed to condemn a May 30 seaborne raid on Israel's coast as a "terrorist" attack.

"This is what we

Features

JORDAN TIMES, SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1990 5

Xenophobia in W. Europe creates a generation of underachievers

By Clare Pedrick

GENEVA — Problems of integration, schooling and unemployment faced by Europe's second generation of immigrants are all building up to what could prove to be an explosive situation for such countries as Britain, France and West Germany, sociologists warn.

Carlos Castro-Almeida, author of a report for the United Nations' International Labour Organisation (ILO), predicts dire social consequences if governments continue to neglect the needs of the children of foreign workers.

There are now 7 million second-generation immigrants living in the 12 European Community (EC) countries, making up 10 per cent of the entire EC population under 20 years of age. In Belgium, the proportion of foreigners under age 25 is already approaching 50 per cent. In Sweden, not an EC member, the figure is 45 per cent and in France, 41.5 per cent. The young immigrant population is growing at the rate of 400,000 each year.

Most of the youth were born in their country of residence, the children of parents who immigrated to Western Europe during the 1960s, 1970s or early 1980s. Large numbers have severe problems adjusting to school and fitting into local communities.

"These second-generation immigrants often end up being foreigners on two counts: in the country of residence and in their country of origin. That gives them a psychological disadvantage, which is reflected in everything they do," said Portuguese-born Castro-Almeida, who heads ILO's section on immigration problems in Europe and the Mediterranean.

"If nothing is done to help them, the situation could prove to be a time bomb because we are talking about so many young people. The danger is that as more and more of them are shifted out onto the sidelines of society they

become easy prey to crime and drugs."

Problems begin at school, where many non-Europeans face language and learning difficulties. More than 2.5 million of them attend special schools for troubled children who can't keep up. In France twice as many foreign as French children attend special schools. In Switzerland one in five children of Turkish immigrants attends a special school.

Statistics show that few second-generation immigrants go on to higher education. Many do not even complete secondary school: the majority become factory workers, labourers or food-service workers. In societies where jobs qualifications are becoming more and more sophisticated to keep up with modern technology, these unskilled workers are often

decision to change country and were prepared to make sacrifices. Their children are born into a situation over which they have almost no control, and they find they are neither one thing nor the other."

Differences in religion exacerbate an already difficult situation, making integration harder for the children of immigrants from the Muslim regions of Turkey and the Maghreb region of northwestern Africa. "This means that young people from these countries will always be branded as foreign, even if they were born in the new country," said Castro-Almeida.

"Recent episodes of violent racist attacks on young North Africans in France are a clear example. There is a strong mood of xenophobia in Western Europe which I find extremely wor-

ries many present the most serious threat for the future. Turkish sociologist Faruk Sen reports that in West Germany the Turkish community faces severe problems of integration even after 30 years. Known as "gastarbeiter" — guest workers — the Turks, who make up more than one third of West Germany's nearly 5 million immigrants, still have little legal security. Women who are widowed or divorced often face deportation. Their children, born in the new country, experience problems in learning and in mixing with their German peers.

Families who decide to return to their home country under the Bonn government's repatriation programme find it hard to readjust. The children suffer most, says Sen's report. They are considered German by their Turkish classmates and are often unable to accept lower living standards and social conditions that are vastly different from what they have come to expect.

The collapse of barriers between East and West Germany has made West Germany's Turkish community even more vulnerable, experts note. "The arrival of so many East Germans has made it harder for the Turkish immigrants to find work," said Castro-Almeida. "Unfortunately, that doesn't appear to be the case."

At ILO headquarters in Geneva, immigration experts have been studying ways to bridge the gap between foreigners and the host communities and to help the children of immigrants maintain their links with their parents' country.

In pilot projects funded by grants from the United Nations, children in Switzerland, Belgium and France whose parents came from Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Turkey, Portugal and Yugoslavia are being sent back to their parents' countries to work for a while in community and national development.

Another dark cloud looming on the horizon is the elimination of the European Community's internal borders by January 1993. So far, the 12 member states have not agreed on a common immigration policy, but ILO staff see no signs that non-European residents would benefit from new rules allowing free movement within the EC. Again, special rules will probably be drafted to limit their rights.

"There is a strong risk that there will be even more restriction than before,

since it looks likely that there will be even tougher controls on the EC's external borders," Castro-Almeida said.

In May 1989 the interior ministers of the EC countries agreed to look at the possibility of extending visa privileges to some non-EC nationals. Italy, traditionally

left unemployed.

"Second-generation immigrants tend to be underachievers at school, which means they are underqualified when it comes to competing on the job market," Castro-Almeida. "One major problem is that schools tend to take little account of the children's country of origin. With very few exceptions, schools are designed to encourage everyone to conform to the same model."

"As a result, these children end up doing the most menial jobs just as their parents did before them," he added. "The difference is that the parents made the

try."

Castro-Almeida points to Sweden and the Netherlands as two countries that have done the most to promote integration while encouraging young foreigners to retain their own culture. "This new generation wants to be integrated but not assimilated. It's a fine but very important distinction," he said. "Even the best-integrated youngsters want to know about their country of origin. Often, this culture and language is the only way they can communicate with their parents."

By contrast, the policies of Britain, France and West Ger-

many present the most serious threat for the future. Turkish sociologist Faruk Sen reports that in West Germany the Turkish community faces severe problems of integration even after 30 years. Known as "gastarbeiter" — guest workers — the Turks, who make up more than one third of West Germany's nearly 5 million immigrants, still have little legal security. Women who are widowed or divorced often face deportation. Their children, born in the new country, experience problems in learning and in mixing with their German peers.

Families who decide to return to their home country under the Bonn government's repatriation programme find it hard to readjust. The children suffer most, says Sen's report. They are considered German by their Turkish classmates and are often unable to accept lower living standards and social conditions that are vastly different from what they have come to expect.

The collapse of barriers between East and West Germany has made West Germany's Turkish community even more vulnerable, experts note. "The arrival of so many East Germans has made it harder for the Turkish immigrants to find work," said Castro-Almeida. "Unfortunately, that doesn't appear to be the case."

At ILO headquarters in Geneva, immigration experts have been studying ways to bridge the gap between foreigners and the host communities and to help the children of immigrants maintain their links with their parents' country.

In pilot projects funded by grants from the United Nations, children in Switzerland, Belgium and France whose parents came from Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Turkey, Portugal and Yugoslavia are being sent back to their parents' countries to work for a while in community and national development.

Another dark cloud looming on the horizon is the elimination of the European Community's internal borders by January 1993. So far, the 12 member states have not agreed on a common immigration policy, but ILO staff see no signs that non-European residents would benefit from new rules allowing free movement within the EC. Again, special rules will probably be drafted to limit their rights.

"There is a strong risk that there will be even more restriction than before,

since it looks likely that there will be even tougher controls on the EC's external borders," Castro-Almeida said.

In May 1989 the interior ministers of the EC countries agreed to look at the possibility of extending visa privileges to some non-EC nationals. Italy, traditionally



Rebel fighters belonging to Charles Taylor's forces retook the town on June 6. At left, rear, armed rebel kicks a soccer ball (File photo).

Slaves learn to enslave as Western applause continues

BY Michelle Faul
The Associated Press

MONROVIA, Liberia — Freed American slaves who founded this West African nation brought across the Atlantic Ocean the gracious antebellum architecture and plantation mentality of their former masters.

In the land they declared a republic in 1847 and named for liberty, they adopted talcoats and top hats despite the sweltering heat. They enriched themselves by stealing the land and labour of native Liberians, and sometimes even sold the natives into slavery.

Today, vengeance against the immigrants is surfacing after years of brutal repression.

Many of the balconied mansions with their U.S. southern-style gables and wooden shutters are boarded up. Their owners are fleeing the country since soldiers June 9 butchered three Americo-Liberians, the name given to the descendants of the country's elite founders.

The Americo-Liberians, an estimated 5 per cent of the na-

tion's 2.5 million people, fear further reprisals because they are accused of supporting the man presenting the most potent challenge to President Samuel K. Doe during his 10-year presidency.

Rebel leader Charles Taylor, who began an insurgency that has escalated into tribal war, is half Americo and half native Liberian.

Some of the tight-knit group of just 300 Americo-Liberian families deny their people even exist anymore because there has been so much inter-marriage with what they used to call "aborigines."

But Americo-Liberians con-

tinue to dominate the economy because the wealth they had accumulated before 1980.

"Americo-Liberians still for the most part make up the educated class of Liberia and the present exodus will hurt this country's economy no end in the long run," said Clifford Flemister, 49, a banker whose father brought him to this country at the age of 11.

"If I had not come to Liberia, I'd probably be a gangster in Chicago or a fat master sergeant in the army," Flemister said in an interview, adding he made his first million more than a decade ago.

Liberia's ties to the United States, which newspapers here call the country's godfather, are visible everywhere.

Policemen wear old summer uniforms from the United States, some still with the label of the New York police department.

Most restaurants offer hamburgers, southern fried chicken, ketchup.

"Hey man, what's up?" is the American-style English greeting heard on the streets, thickened by the Liberian accents of natives whose tonal dialects make the expression difficult to understand.

"It's a matter of class, culture and education that raises us above the superstition and cannibalism of some of the country folk," said one Americo-Liberian woman on condition she not be identified. "Such views are widely held but political dynamite right now."

70 years to take old shape

By David Brough
Reuters

PORTRUSH, ENGLAND — The battle of Trafalgar was won in less than a day but restoring the badly damaged flagship which led the British fleet to victory is taking more than 70 years.

HMS Victory, which defeated the French and Spanish and scuppered Napoleon's plans to invade Britain almost two centuries ago, now sits wrapped in scaffolding in Portsmouth harbour in Southern England.

A dozen defence ministry shipwrights swarm over the bow of the black-and-yellow ship.

The restoration, which began in 1922, is now about 60 per cent complete and should be finished by 1996, ready for the 200th anniversary of Trafalgar celebrations in Portsmouth in 2005, said Ken Poate, head of the shipwrights.

The outnumbered British warships under Admiral Horatio Nelson defeated the French and Spanish fleet under French Admiral Pierre De Villeneuve west of Cape Trafalgar, off the Spanish Mediterranean coast, on Oct. 21, 1805.

French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte subsequently abandoned his plans to invade Britain.

"We were able to inflict a defeat of such magnitude against the French at Trafalgar that they were never again able to threaten our shores," said Lieutenant-Commander John Whitehead, the present commanding officer of the Victory, which is still regarded as part of the British Navy.

Nelson was shot and mortally wounded by a French musketeer in the fighting. His body was preserved in a barrel of brandy and sent to England to be buried in Westminster Abbey.

The restoration of the victory is a painstaking task.

"Every piece is moulded from the original," said Poate, referring to the replanking work.

His shipwrights have no original plans of the Victory to guide them. Instead, the craftsmen must take out every piece of oak — often rotten with damp and gnawed by the death watch beetle — and replace it with more durable and beetle-resistant Burmese teak or cheaper African iroko wood.

"People on the south coast of England at the time were terrified that the French might invade. But they didn't — thanks to Nelson's fleet and the Victory."

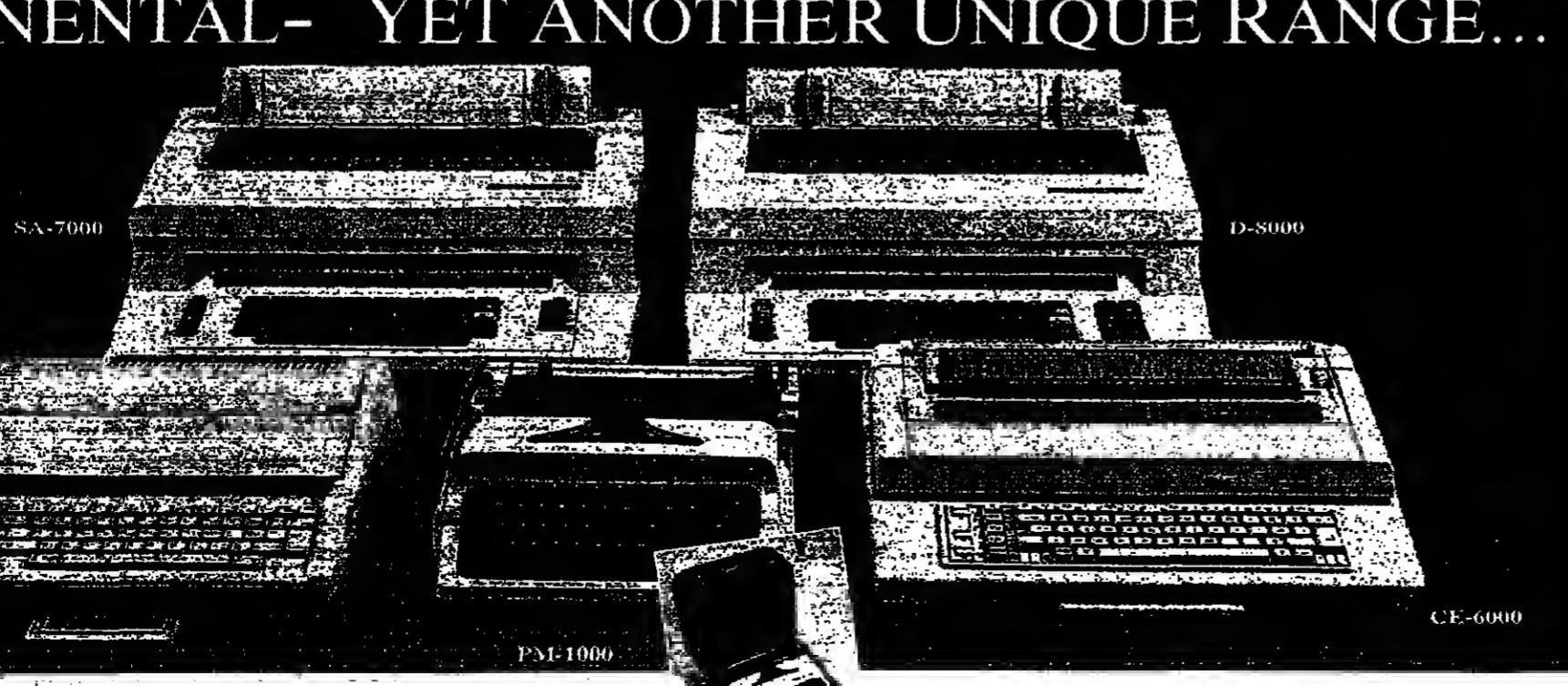
The British taxpayer is currently paying \$3.2 million a year to restore the Victory. Much of the expense was due to the high-quality teak, which cost up to \$4,800 per cubic metre.

Asked to explain the justification for restoring the Victory at such cost, Whitehead said, "the Victory reflects what we went through as a nation to get where we are today."

"People on the south coast of England at the time were terrified that the French might invade. But they didn't — thanks to Nelson's fleet and the Victory."

Excellent Trade-in Facilities

CONTINENTAL- YET ANOTHER UNIQUE RANGE...



63 SUCCESSFUL YEARS LATER

Since our inception, we have progressively transformed the concept of typing and we are now proud to present our new line of German made durable, dependable, user friendly electronic typewriters, emphasizing not only unique products and advanced features, but our clear and innovative Arabic typeface and computer interface modules for perfect letter quality printers with type in different patterns and sizes.

Efficient performance, style and function at competitive prices, *Najjar* makes sense!

Exclusively at
NAJJAR
CONTINENTAL

Distinguished after
sales services

PRINCE MOHAMED ST., AMSTEL BUILDING TEL: 621290, 623392, 648814 FAX: 652950

'Sweeping' banking laws in the making for Jordan

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The final draft of a set of laws, described as heralding "sweeping changes in the Jordanian banking sector," has been forwarded by the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) to the Council of Ministers for discussion and onward presentation to Parliament, informed sources said Saturday.

The proposed legislation aims at "tightening the entire banking system in Jordan by designating and clarifying the areas of authorities of the Central Bank in relation to commercial banks," said an economist. "The law has been in the making over the past year," he added.

According to Dr. Abdulla Malki, president of the Association of Banks of Jordan, the Kingdom "needs an overhaul and modernisation of its banking regulations" and the proposed legislation will go a long way in "plugging loopholes in the existing system."

"It is unavoidable," Malki told the Jordan Times. "We need it and we welcome it. There is a pressing need to modernise the Jordanian banking regulations to adapt them to international systems and methods."

Information available to the Jordan Times indicates that the proposed law clearly stipulates the responsibilities of the board of directors and officials of commercial banks and designates areas where the CBJ could step in with a view to protecting national and public interests.

It also clears the way for easier and independent auditing of the books of accounts of commercial banks and the concerned auditing authorities would be free to conduct their business without interference from any sources.

Parts of the legislation deals with capital of banks and regulations related to liabilities and obligations of manage-

ment. No precise details were immediately available on these aspects.

Senior officials have said that the Central Bank does not intend to license any new banks in Jordan. On the contrary it favours limiting the number of commercial banks operating in Jordan through encouraging mergers. At the same time, Central Bank Governor Mohammad Saeed Al Nabulsi has also said that "we will not impose anything on anybody."

According to the sources, the draft law spells out a series of measures and practices related to foreign exchange transactions, and will also help the authorities single out institutions capable of handling exchange houses as and when related legislation clears the way for such entities. A Central Bank proposal has already been presented to the government outlining new regulations to allow for a limited number of private exchange houses to function in the Kingdom. All private moneychangers — except those operated by commercial banks — were ordered closed early last year and most of their businesses have been liquidated.

The present banking law was enforced in 1975. Several additions and amendments were incorporated into it since then, related to private sector finance corporations, coverage for the issuance of Jordanian dinars and mandatory commercial bank deposits at the Central Bank.

Years of work have gone into the proposed legislation, according to a senior management official of a leading Jordanian bank. "Everytime the authorities felt they had the final draft something happened in Jordanian banking which warranted amendments, alterations and updating," he added, speaking to the Jordan Times on condition of anonymity.



Bettino Craxi

Latin America, Caribbean agree on debt plan

CARACAS (R) — Latin American and Caribbean nations called Friday for a sharp cut in the massive outflow of financial resources from the region, which currently services \$400 billion of debt.

"The basic intention is to reduce net transfers to at most one-quarter of what they are today," Angel Gurria, Mexico's chief debt negotiator, told Reuters.

Delegates at a 24-nation conference organised by a regional group, the Latin American Economic System (SELA), said the basic wording of a detailed proposal had been agreed by finance ministers and government officials.

The source pointed out that "the consequences of actions delayed by the absence of legal options are very clear in the case of Petra Bank."

It has become apparent that Petra Bank, which continued its losing streak even after the take-over, is unable to exist as an entity in its present form any longer, and a proposal is under study by the concerned government agencies to liquidate it and establish a new banking institution in its place, according to other sources.

Net financial outflows from Latin America and the Caribbean are running at \$25 billion a year and have totalled more than \$230 billion since the debt crisis began eight years ago.

Gurria said SELA's plan had been misrepresented in some newspapers, which had suggested the organisation was proposing a write-off of 75 per cent of Latin America's debt.

"We are agreeing on a fundamental concept of limiting net transfers," Gurria said. "Although there are different ways to skin a cat, we suggest ways to achieve it without being too confrontational."

One of the main ideas behind the SELA plan is that principal owed by debtor countries should be discounted to reflect levels at which the debt trades on the secondary market.

Debt owed to the banks by developing nations trades at a discount in the world's major financial centres.

Latin American and Caribbean debt was changing hands in November, 1989, at an average of 27.5 per cent of its face value.

The plan also calls for the debt to be exchanged for heavily discounted bonds to be issued by debtor countries, which would have a maturity of at least 35 years and pay a fixed annual rate of interest of about five per cent.

Western governments that have lent to countries in the region are also being asked to ease repayment terms, either by allowing more time for the money to be paid back or by writing off part of the loans.

Observers speculate that Gorbatchev will be more likely to accept Western plans for a united Germany if he is given financial help.

"If Mikhail Gorbatchev succeeds, that would be in the interest of everyone," Mitterrand said in an interview with the French newspaper *Le Monde*.

Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey, who will preside over the Dublin gathering, said there was "a very definite wish" among the community's leaders to offer Gorbatchev support in his faltering reform programme.

Gorbatchev is under increasing pressure from both the right, who fear his harsh economic overhaul will spark social unrest, and the left, who say he is not going far or fast enough. But Moscow has not yet asked for foreign assistance.

Kohl, in a letter to his West European colleagues, was "looking for initiatives" that the European Community (EC) could take to bolster the Soviet economy, said a community source, who demanded anonymity.

"He thinks we should do something, but he's not very precise," he said.

Diplomatic sources in Bonn, also demanding anonymity, said Kohl wanted other Western nations to offer credits to Moscow. West German bank just agreed to pump more than \$3 billion in loans into the Soviet economy.

The dozen nations of the trading bloc, also known as the common market, already have joined others in the West in offering financial, trade and technical

"The institutional subject which should operate to resolve the debt problem in a systemic way with funds to provide incentives for agreements should be set up within the IMF and World Bank," he added.

A new debt institution would work in close cooperation with regional development banks. "I am thinking in particular of the Inter-American Development Bank in Latin America's case, which has and must have an ever greater role in recycling financial flows."

OPEC set for stormy meeting

ABU DHABI (R) — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) appears set for a stormy meeting next month after the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Saturday angrily rejected Iraqi accusations that it produced too much oil and was mainly responsible for low world oil prices.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein sent a top envoy with a letter to UAE President Sheikh Zaid Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan, one day after Iraq's oil minister singled out the UAE as the only member which was not abiding by the cartel's rules on output.

OPEC President Sadek Boussena, fresh from talks in Baghdad, told reporters that the UAE must be brought back into OPEC's failing output quota pact and he hoped to meet some of the UAE's demands for a higher quota soon.

A close aide of Boussena predicted difficult talks after the OPEC president's meeting with Iraq and the UAE, his first two rounds of discussions on a tour of Gulf oil producers to try to reach a consensus on a new quota pact ahead of the ordinary meeting in Geneva July 25.

The sources said that pressure on the UAE could only push it to increase oil output further, leading to lower oil prices which Iraq would not want.

Iraq wants higher prices for oil, its main foreign currency earner, to rebuild its economy that was badly damaged in the 1980-88 Gulf war with Iran.

OPEC oil ministers agreed in emergency talks in Geneva May 3 to shave almost 1.5 million bpd off total OPEC output in May through July to get it back below the 22,086 million bpd output limit agreed at another Geneva OPEC meeting in November.

Differences have emerged though the meeting is still a month away," said the aide, who declined to be identified.

OPEC delegation sources have predicted the meeting might last

up to two weeks if the ministers decided to tackle the thorny issue of apportioning individual quotas to the cartel's 13 members.

UAE oil ministry sources said the visit by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Saadoun Hammadi was linked to Iraqi Oil Minister Abdul Rahim Al Chalabi's accusations Friday.

They were rejected Saturday by the UAE Oil Minister Mansour Al Oteiba.

"Our output was 2.1 million barrels per day (bpd) in May... then instructions were issued to oil companies to cut Abu Dhabi's oil production by 200,000 barrels," Oteiba told a news conference after talks with Boussena.

"I want to make clear that the UAE rejects threats and pressure from any source. I hope the recent comments from a fellow minister were not real but only a slip," he said without directly naming Chalabi, or Iraq.

The sources said that pressure on the UAE could only push it to increase oil output further, leading to lower oil prices which Iraq would not want.

Iraq wants higher prices for oil,

its main foreign currency earner,

to rebuild its economy that was

badly damaged in the 1980-88

Gulf war with Iran.

The sources said that pressure

on the UAE could only push it to

increase oil output further,

leading to lower oil prices which

Iraq would not want.

Iraq wants higher prices for oil,

its main foreign currency earner,

to rebuild its economy that was

badly damaged in the 1980-88

Gulf war with Iran.

The sources said that pressure

on the UAE could only push it to

increase oil output further,

leading to lower oil prices which

Iraq would not want.

Iraq wants higher prices for oil,

its main foreign currency earner,

to rebuild its economy that was

badly damaged in the 1980-88

Gulf war with Iran.

The sources said that pressure

on the UAE could only push it to

increase oil output further,

leading to lower oil prices which

Iraq would not want.

Iraq wants higher prices for oil,

its main foreign currency earner,

to rebuild its economy that was

badly damaged in the 1980-88

Gulf war with Iran.

The sources said that pressure

on the UAE could only push it to

increase oil output further,

leading to lower oil prices which

Iraq would not want.

Iraq wants higher prices for oil,

its main foreign currency earner,

to rebuild its economy that was

badly damaged in the 1980-88

Gulf war with Iran.

The sources said that pressure

on the UAE could only push it to

increase oil output further,

leading to lower oil prices which

Iraq would not want.

Iraq wants higher prices for oil,

its main foreign currency earner,

to rebuild its economy that was

badly damaged in the 1980-88

Gulf war with Iran.

The sources said that pressure

on the UAE could only push it to

increase oil output further,

leading to lower oil prices which

Iraq would not want.

Iraq wants higher prices for oil,

its main foreign currency earner,

to rebuild its economy that was

badly damaged in the 1980-88

Gulf war with Iran.

The sources said that pressure

on the UAE could only push it to

increase oil output further,

leading to lower oil prices which

Iraq would not want.

Iraq wants higher prices for oil,

its main foreign currency earner,

to rebuild its economy that was

badly damaged in the 1980-88

Gulf war with Iran.

The sources said that pressure

on the UAE could only push it to

increase oil output further,

leading to lower oil prices which

Iraq would not want.

Iraq wants higher prices for oil,

its main foreign currency earner,

to rebuild its economy that was

badly damaged in the 1980-88

Gulf war with Iran.

The sources said that pressure

on the UAE could only push it to

increase oil output further,

leading to lower oil prices which

Iraq would not want.

Iraq wants higher prices for oil,

its main foreign currency earner,

to rebuild

LA SEMAINE DE ...

Suleiman Swiss

Pauvreté: Qui doit payer?

Il est inutile de continuer à ignorer ou à sous-estimer le problème de la pauvreté dans notre pays. Nous avons honte, parfois d'en parler, mais la politique de l'autruche - il faut le reconnaître - est souvent désastreuse.

Oui, la pauvreté devient un problème grave et touche de plus en plus les gens. De nombreuses familles souffrent même de la faim. A Amman-ouest, des femmes et des enfants foulent tous les jours dans les bennes à ordures pour trouver de quoi manger, parmi les restes des familles palestiniennes.

On a beau parler de «l'inter-dépendance sociale», des valeurs morales et de l'aide nationale, la réalité est différente et... dure. Certes, la pauvreté est une question sociale, mais elle est aussi et surtout économique.

Et d'abord: quelle est la définition du «panvre» dans la société jordanienne aujourd'hui? Entendons-nous: la pauvreté a existé et elle existe en Jordanie comme dans d'autres pays. Tant que son taux et son ampleur restent dans des limites raisonnables, la pauvreté passe inaperçue. A partir d'un certain seuil, l'étendue du problème reflète une injustice sociale grave.

La pauvreté est relative. Elle se définit par rapport aux besoins vitaux de l'homme et par rapport aux revenus et aux conditions de vie.

Tenant compte de ces facteurs, on estimait en 1987 - donc avant la dévaluation du dinar - que tous ceux dont le revenu mensuel ne dépassait pas les 100 dinars devaient être considérés comme pauvres. Aujourd'hui, selon l'économiste Faled Fanek, 175.000 familles vivent au dessous du seuil de pauvreté. Or chaque famille est composée de cinq membres: en moyenne, ce qui nous amène à constater qu'aujourd'hui, à peu près un Jordanien sur trois est pauvre. Un chiffre qui correspond avec l'estimation avancée il y a trois semaines par quelqu'un de compétence dans ce domaine: Dans un article publié par notre confrère «Al-Dustour», en effet, M. Abdullah Al-Khatib, président de la Fédération des Associations de Bienfaisance, écrivait qu'au moins 30% de la population jordanienne est pauvre.

Le gouvernement a réagi face à ce problème depuis 1986 en créant un «fonds pour l'Aide Nationale». C'est une sorte d'aumône versée annuellement de par les familles contributrices. Mais le budget de ce fonds s'est élevé de 2 à 4 millions de dinars. Cet effort n'a pas empêché la pauvreté de grandir et d'atteindre un taux dramatique. D'autres organisations sociales et religieuses ont contribué - il faut le souligner - à la campagne contre la pauvreté.

D'autre part, le sujet commence à susciter l'intérêt des chercheurs et des responsables. Une étude réalisée par le ministère du développement social conclut que le chômage est la raison principale de la pauvreté des familles. Les propositions se multiplient: créer un nouvel organisme pour l'emploi, développer l'action humanitaire et faire appel aux sentiments des couches aisées.

De toutes les analyses, et les prises de position que j'ai pu lire ou entendre sur la pauvreté, aucune n'est allée au fond de la question. On se contente d'évoquer les aspects secondaires ou de parler de la solidarité sociale. On veut être correct, pratique et efficace. Mais les solutions proposées ne sont qu'une sorte d'anesthésie, juste valable pour une période très brève, avant que la douleur ne reprendre de plus belle.

Pourquoi ne pas dire très clairement: aujourd'hui, les riches - minoritaires - s'enrichissent de plus en plus et les pauvres - majoritaires - s'appauvrissent de plus en plus. Les riches veulent mettre sur le dos des classes populaires le fardeau de la crise économique qui traverse le pays.

La solution n'est pas l'aumône, qui veut cacher ou justifier l'injustice sociale, mais plutôt la redistribution - par des moyens fiscaux et autres - de telle façon que les riches contribuent plus activement à la solution de la crise économique.



Des milliers de délinquants en Jordanie

Criminels par obligation

Le nombre d'arrestations de mineurs en Jordanie est passé de 3.280 en 1985 à 5.576 en 1986. Un chiffre choc, mais qui reste encore loin de la réalité, si l'on

considère les cas non pris en compte des filles délinquantes, et les cas qui ne sont pas reportés dans les registres officiels.

Le manque d'autorité des parents, les méthodes d'éducation impropre, et même la tendance de certains parents à pousser leurs enfants à travailler très jeunes et à voler ou à commettre des crimes (notamment des crimes d'honneur) sont les raisons principales de la délinquance des mineurs en Jordanie.

Refuser de donner à un jeune mendiant une somme d'argent qu'il demande ou ne pas acheter ce qu'il propose, c'est déposer à recevoir un rude coup dans le dos, avec la main ou avec une pierre, ou simplement à être injurié jusqu'à ce qu'on ait quitté la rue.

Les rues d'Amman ne sevident pas du phénomène des mineurs travailleurs et vagabonds.

Ils vendent de tout, des journaux, des chewing-gums, des billets de loterie. Ils lavent parfois les voitures sans la permission de leur propriétaire, et conseillent les passants sur quoi acheter, et où aller. Spectacle quotidien des enfants poussés dans les rues pour travailler.

Un grand nombre d'entre eux se disent contents de cette situation. Je gagne à peu près 20 dinars par jour, et en plus je m'amuse beaucoup avec mes collègues, affirme un petit mendiant de 12 ans en souriant.

Mais un autre, dans la même situation avec ses deux frères,

affirme que leur père les oblige à rentrer chaque jour chacun avec une somme d'argent qui ne doit

pas être inférieur à dix dinars.

«Oui il m'arrive de voler, avoue-t-il, mais finis j'y suis obligé.»

Ces mineurs, poussés à travailler, sont les plus susceptibles de devenir des délinquants. Selon un rapport consacré à ce phénomène, réalisé il y a deux ans pour l'université de Californie par le Dr. Sabri Rubeihat, criminologue et l'un des responsables du PSD (département de la sécurité publique), les statistiques montrent que 54% des délinquants sont des laissés pour compte par leurs parents, poussés au travail très jeunes. Les études révèlent aussi que le phénomène de la délinquance se concentre des milieux populaires et dans les sociétés qui subissent des changements économiques abrupts.

Dès qu'ils sortent, ils peuvent continuer leur vie professionnelle avec un casier judiciaire vierge.

En revanche, des études en Jordanie menées par la commission nationale anti-crime révèlent un phénomène surprenant de parents poussant leurs enfants à commettre des crimes notamment le meurtre de leurs soeurs au nom de l'honneur familial et social...

Il y a presque cinq mois, R.H., 17 ans a tué sa sœur aînée qui

est étudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Etudiant à l'université dès qu'il l'a vue seule avec un homme dans un restaurant. «C'est quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquent dans ma chambre. Je le fais pour m'amuser, généralement, et personne dans la famille n'a rien découvert. Mon père est toujours en voyage et ma mère ne reste pas beaucoup à la maison», explique le Dr. Rubeihat.

Tourage

Cinéma en Jordanie... Première!

L'industrie cinématographique est inexiste en Jordanie. Pour faire bouger les choses, pour se connaître et pour s'accomplir, cinq cinéastes jordaniens tournent pour la première fois en vraie



Deux étudiantes sortent de l'école et discutent du contenu de leur enseignement, dans une scène du film d'Hassan Abu Ghannam.

PASSEZ-MOI MON FRANÇAIS

La rubrique de Flavia Romero

Dialogue à Jerash

Ave Egeria,

J'ai entendu l'autre jour deux cigales perchées sur la feuille d'acanthe d'un chapiteau à Jerash, qui craquaient en se racontant leur journée:

«Tu les a vus?

— Bien sûr. C'est bien de l'Empereur Hadrien et de sa suite que tu parles, n'est-ce pas? Ils avaient l'air tout drôle!

— J'ai pas trouvé ça drôle du tout. L'Empereur m'a fait de la peine. Ce vieil homme qui n'a pas su mourir avec la sérenité d'esprit qu'il avait recherchée toute sa vie et qui maintenant, en attendant de se réincarner, est condamné à ne communiquer avec personne, à ne pas s'apercevoir que ceux qui l'aiment vraiment ne l'ont pas abandonné est bien à plaindre. Quel châtiment peut être pire que de ne pas savoir qu'on est aimé?

— Tu as l'air de tout savoir!... Dis-moi alors pourquoi Sapho était là, avec Yourcenar.

— Je suppose que la poésie de Sapho avait représenté pour Hadrien ce que l'homme a créé de plus beau. Elle était sa référence journalière et il a essayé toute sa vie de réaliser quelque chose qui ait pu ressembler, dans la pureté de la forme, à la conception de Sapho. Il connaît très bien toute l'œuvre de la poëtesse, avant que l'incendie de la bibliothèque d'Alexandrie ne la détruisse. Mais il était capricieux et bizarre et, devenu vieil hydropique, il avait tendance à se tourmenter et à tourmenter tous ses proches:

sa femme, la belle Sabine, fille d'Empereur qu'il a humiliée; le jeune et innocent Antinous qu'il a amené au suicide; je crois que même Yourcenar a souffert à cause de lui, parce qu'elle était intellectuellement tombée amoureuse de l'homme qui avait conçu et érigé la Villa Adriana. Cette villa qui n'a rien du faste impérial, qui est à mesure d'homme et montre sa beauté dans chaque détail, où l'on respire culture et poésie, amour de l'art et recherche du beau, semblerait exprimer ce qu'Hadrien était vraiment. Vigoureux et austère quand il le fallait, il savait être un chef militaire et civil digne de César, mais possédait en même temps la subtilité d'esprit, le goût raffiné et la culture des Grecs. Découvrir qu'à la fin de sa vie il avait gâché tous ces dons en devenant suspicieux et cruel ne doit pas avoir été facile pour elle. Sapho et Yourcenar sont près de lui parce que l'une a été infinitimement évoquée par Hadrien pendant toute sa vie et l'autre l'avait évoqué pendant toute sa vie. Les deux femmes, d'ailleurs, se ressemblent et sont faites pour s'entendre. Sabine et Antinous le suivent tous les deux parce qu'ils ont su surmonter leur jalouse et leur rivalité et lui restent fidèles malgré tout, par amour profond.

— Tout cela est bien compliqué pour moi! Mais dis-donc, tu ne m'as pas encore expliqué ce qu'ils font ici tous les cinq.

— Mon Dieu que tu es sotte. Sotte, sourde et aveugle! Tu n'as pas suivi les travaux dont le jeune architecte Christophe Wagner a été chargé par Jacques Seigne, le chef de la mission française de Jerash. Et pourtant on était toutes les deux là, à surveiller la reconstruction de l'arc de la porte! Et on était conscientes de la tension qu'il y avait dans l'air quand la dernière pierre, celle du centre, a été posée. Et puis le soupir de soulagement qu'ils ont tous poussé quand les échafaudages ont été enlevés et que rien ne s'est effondré.

— Cela n'explique pas encore pourquoi ils sont tous venus là. Qu'est-ce qu'ils ont à voir avec Christophe?

— Tu es sotte, sourde, aveugle et ignorante. Tu passes ta vie à chanter et tu ne sais même pas danser. C'est évident: ils ont été évoqués du monde des ombres, car jeudi prochain doit avoir lieu l'inauguration de cette œuvre restaurée.

— Bon, bou, ne te fache pas...

— J'ai aussi reçu du courrier. Une des dernières Lettres est adressée à Léon par Peter Mayes, attaché à l'ambassade d'Angleterre et qui, avec Dave Hart, est l'âme du club de golf d'Amman. La lettre est en anglais. En voici la traduction, les passages en italien sont en français dans le texte.

«Cher Léon,

La lecture de la lettre pleine d'esprit de Flavia, dans laquelle elle tente de faire ton éducation sur le thème du golf, m'a beaucoup plu. Si l'on remonte aux origines de ce jeu, le golf se jouait, comme tu le sais, dans les dunes de sable, sur les côtes écossaises. Une région trop pauvre pour l'agriculture, verte en période de pluie mais capable de se dessécher très rapidement dès que le soleil brille pendant quelques jours.

Il en va de même en Jordanie, dont le sol se couvre d'un tapis vert et dru au printemps, après les pluies d'hiver, mais qui retrouve sa couleur brune au fur et à mesure que le soleil s'est éteint.

Les Ecossais ont accepté leur sol tel qu'il était, vert ou brun. Pour eux l'important c'était le jeu. Il devrait en être de même en Jordanie. Dès que vous aurez expérimenté notre parcours et que vous aurez eu votre première occasion de jouer, vous oublierez toutes les autres distractions.

Venez vendredi prochain. Nous serons tous ravis de jouer avec vous.

Golf encore, broum, broum
Vive le sport, broum, broum

Peter Abou-Golf

Vale, Egeria

grandeur cinq fictions destinées à faire connaître la Jordanie. Ils travaillent avec les moyens du bord mais visent suffisamment haut pour espérer participer à des festivals à partir de la fin de cette année.

Ce jour-là, Hassan Abu-Ghanimah tourne dans une école à Amman. Il donne quelques indications au directeur de la photo et précise leur rôle aux actrices. Un clac... «Motem...» «Action...» «Couppez...» et la scène est dans la boîte. On ne refait la prise qu'une ou deux fois pour ne pas gâcher la précieuse pellicule, et l'on repart sur les chaussées de route pour un hôpital, tourner une autre scène.

«Nous sommes tous (acteurs, metteurs en scène, techniciens) des bénévoles», explique Hassan. Cela rend les choses assez compliquées car les gens doivent quitter leur travail pour tourner une scène et repartir tout de suite après... Il suffit que quelqu'un soit en retard ou absent pour que tous les autres perdent leur temps.»

C'est lui qui est à l'origine de ce projet. Président du ciné-club, qu'il a fondé en 1982, il a derrière lui vingt-cinq ans de culture cinématographique et il a écrit de nombreux critiques de films pour les différents journaux arabes. Grâce au ciné-club, il a réussi à réunir autour de lui une équipe de passionnés de cinéma, qualifiés techniquement, qui ne demandaient qu'à travailler ensemble et nous montrent ce que nous savons faire.»

Les cinq cinéastes avaient déjà fait quelques tentatives en 16mm, avec des équipes de 2 ou 3 personnes, mais il était important qu'ils passent à l'étape de la vraie grandeur, en réalisant un vrai film, susceptible d'être projeté en salle.

Le plus dur a été de trouver des

techniciens capables, car les meilleurs avaient été embauchés par la télévision, faute de débouchés dans le cinéma.

«Grâce à ce travail, explique Fahd Malkawi, directeur de la photo du film d'Hassan et metteur en scène de l'une des quatre autres fictions, nous faisons connaissance les uns des autres, nous apprenons à travailler ensemble et nous montrons ce que nous savons faire.»

Les cinq cinéastes avaient déjà fait quelques tentatives en 16mm, avec des équipes de 2 ou 3 personnes, mais il était important qu'ils passent à l'étape de la vraie grandeur, en réalisant un vrai film, susceptible d'être projeté en salle.

Le plus dur a été de trouver des

techniciens capables, car les meilleurs avaient été embauchés par la télévision, faute de débouchés dans le cinéma.

Si tout va bien, le tournage des cinq films devrait être terminé en octobre et l'ensemble devrait être prêt à la projection avant la fin de cette année. L'objectif de toute l'équipe est en effet de présenter son film dans les différents festivals, qui se dérouleront à partir de cette époque: le festival de Caïre, le festival de Carthage, celui d'Alexandrie, et celui de Pyongyang, en Corée du Nord.

Au-delà de ces festivals, les cinéastes jordaniens espèrent diffuser leur film au Moyen-Orient et peut-être en Europe, dans les salles d'art et essai et dans les cinémathèques.

Certes, le matériel de tournage u'est pas du dernier cri: les caméras dorment dans les placards de la télévision depuis 1953, mais elles fonctionnent. Il faut aussi se passer de batteries, ce qui oblige à tourner dans des endroits dotés d'une prise de courant, mais qu'à cela ne tienne, le scénario en tient compte.

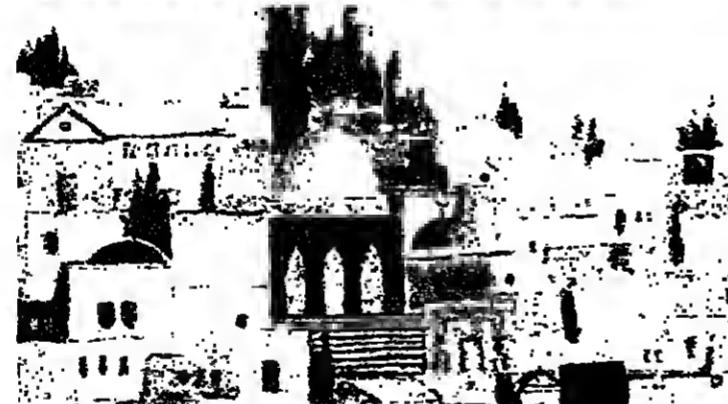
Ainsi, ce sont cinq petites fictions de 20 minutes chacune qui sont tournées par des metteurs en scène différents, avec des équipes partiellement communes. Chacun de ces films présente, sous forme d'une histoire imaginaire, un aspect particulier de la société jordanienne.

Celui que tourne Hassan

Jean-Marc Bordes

Exposition de peinture et de gravure

Sous le patronage du Prince Hassan, a été inaugurée au centre culturel royal l'exposition du peintre Rafic al-Lahham, un grand pionnier de la peinture jordanienne. Une synthèse de 40 ans de recherche artistique.



Rafic al-Lahham est diplômé de l'académie des Beaux-Arts de Rome, l'INALC. Il a poursuivi ses études aux Etats-Unis et a participé à beaucoup d'expositions depuis 1950.

Il est un des fondateurs de l'union des artistes arabes, de l'union des artistes jordaniens et il est aussi le premier à avoir enseigné l'art en Jordanie.

Dans cette exposition, Rafic al-Lahham présente 130 tableaux, qui forment trois parties distinctes.

1-Compositions de calligraphie arabe.

2-Compositions de gravure.

3-Une recherche nouvelle dans le domaine de l'abstraction.

Rafic al-Lahham est un artiste qui ne s'est pas laissé emprisonner par un style ou une technique. Il a toujours été à la recherche d'une nouvelle expression.

On remarque dans cette exposition une grande diversité, une riche variété de styles, de techniques et de couleurs.

L'artiste ne s'est pas contenté de la peinture, il a aussi cherché dans le domaine de la gravure et de la calligraphie arabe. Il dit «j'aime tout essayer, tout ce qui touche à l'expression artistique. Je trouve qu'un peintre qui passe sa vie à se répéter n'a pas la possibilité d'évoluer».

Dans la première partie, l'artiste présente des compositions de calligraphie arabe très modernes. A vrai dire, beaucoup d'artistes ont introduit la lettre arabe dans des compositions plastiques, mais ce qu'on remarque chez Rafic al-Lahham, c'est l'emploi particulier de l'alphabet arabe en tant qu'élément d'expression et des couleurs qui représentent un

environnement désertique, ce qui donne au travail une identité locale.

La deuxième partie c'est la gravure.

L'artiste nous présente des fleurs très riches en couleurs, très solides en composition, des paysages impressionnantes, des vues timides exécutées avec des lignes vibrantes de souplesse. Enfin des compositions abstraites, de technique très variée, qui vont de la plaque de zinc jusqu'à l'impression, complétée par un dessin à main levée.

Il est difficile de déceler une influence quelconque chez Rafic al-Lahham. Cela est dû au manque d'un style, qui fait d'ailleurs la richesse de cet artiste.

La troisième partie attire particulièrement l'attention. Elle représente le niveau auquel l'artiste est arrivé après 40 ans de recherche. Ce sont des compositions abstraites très expressives, avec des couleurs très raffinées, des formes simples, mais solides, d'une transparence qui, avec l'ensemble de la composition, éveille chez nous des sensations émouvantes.

Il est rare qu'un artiste présente 130 tableaux, en une exposition, mais Rafic al-Lahham est honnête, sincère et modeste. Il a voulu nous montrer toute son expérience: les différentes étapes à travers lesquelles il a dû passer.

Il n'est pas sié de présenter un grand peintre tel que Rafic al-Lahham si peu d'espace. Vous êtes donc invités à apprécier cette belle et grande expérience jusqu'au 23 juin au CCR.

(Solution la semaine prochaine)

A L'AFFICHE

FESTIVAL S.

Peinture et cinéma

L'étrange lueur d'un romantique oublié

La vie du plus grand peintre romantique allemand, Caspar David Friedrich, est présentée samedi 30 juin à l'Institut Goethe grâce à un film de Peter Schamoni.

Travail sérieux, Grenzen der Zeit (Au delà de l'infini, 1986) nous fournit une introduction au premier paysagiste allemand à avoir perçu une signification spirituelle dans la nature, et à avoir ouvert, avec «La Croix sur la montagne» (1808) l'ère romantique de la peinture allemande.

Le film de Schamoni se propose d'exposer la sensibilité du peintre, les idées qui l'ont animé et les controverses qui entourent son travail, mais il n'arrive pas à expliquer pourquoi cette figure fort controversée trois quart de siècle après sa mort. Ce n'est qu'à l'exposition de Berlin du Tournant du Siècle (1986) que l'Allemagne prendra conscience de l'importance culturelle de son peintre. Schamoni fait mention du mystère mais il ne s'attache pas à un thème précis de la vie de Friedrich et ne formule aucun problème à l'égard du romantisme.

Péchéant par un manque de contenu dramatique et philosophique, le film a quand même une valeur documentaire. En nous montrant des tableaux clefs -parfois discutés en détail- Schamoni nous offre une initiation aux thèmes et à la manière de Friedrich. Mais le manque de contrast avec les perceptions de ses contemporains classiques, laisse de côté un problème essentiel: comment, en dotant le paysage, la lumière et les changements de temps d'un esprit émotionnel et symbolique, Friedrich a révolutionné notre perception.

Car elle le fut. Friedrich marque un changement d'idéal esthétique, rompt avec le culte de l'ordre et définit un idéal aux traits mathématiques par une approche subjective et visionnaire. Le sujet de la nature s'impose comme une des thématiques les plus pertinentes de ce point de vue. A l'opposé des classiques, Friedrich a considéré la nature non pas comme un motif à organiser et pour ainsi dire à conquérir par l'artiste mais, dans sa grandeur, sa férocité et le sentiment d'infini qu'elle inspire, comme un reflet d'une condition à contempler. Si la nature évoquait pour lui la mélancolie, c'est qu'il voyait dans cette infinité tout à la fois le désespoir et la grandeur de l'envie humaine. Traduire Grenzen der Zeit -une phrase tirée des notes de Friedrich- par «au-delà de l'infini» plutôt que par «aux frontières du temps» souligne cet esprit nouveau dit romantique, un esprit fondé sur le rêve.

Schamoni montre qu'à la rencontre des tableaux de Friedrich, à la thématique étrange, le public de la première décennie du XIX^e siècle n'a pas su demeurer égaré. Ces évocations de lieux mornes (ruines d'églises gothiques, par exemple) -où l'ambiance engendrée par l'automne, l'hiver, le crépuscule, la brume, le clair de lune correspondent à des états d'âme faisant aussi débat chez ses confrères, à l'académie de peinture de Dresden, la ville qu'il habita toute sa vie et qui devint le centre de la peinture romantique allemande.

Alors même qu'ils reconnaissent ses talents, ils disputaient ses choix de sujet et son traitement de la personne. Béates de dos, écorbées d'une brume montagneuse ou menacées par un crépuscule gagnant, qui étaient donc ces figures contemplatives désireuses de s'unir et se perdre dans l'espace d'un vaste paysage? Quand un de ses rares supporters, le peintre Carl Gustav Carus, avança la candidature de Friedrich pour le poste d'enseignant, les membres de l'Académie se demandèrent si une personne ayant des perceptions si mélancholiques pourrait être un pédagogue responsable.

Cette scène -une scène clef- est typique du ton instructif et un peu sentencieux du film. Fréquemment, on assiste à un débat entre amis ou adversaires dont le seul but est de parler de Friedrich, sans valeur dramatique. Néanmoins, pour lire ces séquences pénibles, Schamoni -scénariste- a fait un choix judicieux. Au lieu de nous confier une interprétation de sa personne, il expose son sujet de manière réfractaire. S'appuyant sur le recueil littéraire du peintre, il le fait commenter en voix off ses croquis et ses tableaux. C'est donc d'après son art illuminé par ses propres paroles qu'on se rend compte de qui était Caspar David Friedrich.

Cette scène -une scène clef- est typique du ton instructif et un peu sentencieux du film. Fréquemment, on assiste à un débat

CINEMA

TELEVISION

DIMANCHE

«La femme de ma vie», de Régis Wargnier, avec Christophe Malavoy, Jane Birkin et Jean-Louis Trintignant (1987). Un violoniste virtuose sombre peu à peu dans la déchéance et l'alcoolisme.

Centre culturel français, lundi 25 juillet à 20h30.

17h30 - Tel Père, Tel Fils sitcom à la française, avec Jacques Salutin.

18h

Sports

Brazil practises penalties before Argentina clash

TURIN (Agencies) — Brazil's World Cup squad turned their attention to penalties Friday as they prepared to meet holders Argentina in the first knockout stage.

Manager Sebastiao Lazaroni is well aware that Sunday's South American clash would go to extra time and, if still even, a penalty shoot-out.

"Our matches against Argentina are always very difficult and I'm sure this one will be no different," he said after a full training session near this northern city.

Ricardo Rocha, Careca, Alemao, Valdo and Branco, whose fearsome free-kick concussed Scotland's Murdo Macleod on Wednesday, led the penalty practice and look the main candidates for Sunday.

Bebeto, the gifted but frail striker whose career has been plagued by injury, again failed to train because of a swollen knee and his role for Brazil in Italy must now be in doubt.

Brazilian officials also said Alemao and Jorginho were nursing strains but would be fit for the line-up.

The eleven who finished the Scotland match are likely to face

Moroccan wins 5,000 metre race in France

ST. DENIS, France (AP) — World cross-country champion Khalid Skah of Morocco beat Arturo Barrios of Mexico in a fast 5,000 metre Friday in the highlight of an international track and field meet.

Skah, who upset the field at the world cross country championships last March in Aix-les-Bains, France, posted a time of 13 minutes, 16.73 seconds in cool and damp conditions.

Barrios, the world record holder in the 10,000 metres, was second in 13:17.17. He set the 10,000 mark last year.

Skah's compatriot, Olympic 10,000-metre champion Brahim Boutayeb, dropped down to the 1,500 metres but was beaten by Jose Moreira of Portugal in 3:41.34.

Another Olympic champion, Paul Ereng of Kenya, lost in the 800 metres. Dieudonne Kwizera

of Burundi was in third place heading into the final stretch but Ereng in a sprint, 1:47.85 to 1:47.93.

In the men's 110 hurdles, Poland's Tomasz Nagorka held off the French duo of Philippe Tourret and Stephane Caristan. Nagorka won in 13.57 with Tourret at 13.60 and Caristan third in 13.68.

Merlene Ottey of Jamaica scored a double in the women's sprints. She won the 100 in 11.08, then ran away with the 200 in 22.21.

In the women's 100-metre hurdles, Monique of France posted her fourth win of the international season with a time of 13.02.

The top performance in the field events was in the woman's high jump, where Yugoslav's Biljana Petrovic set a national record of 2.00 metres.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANIAH HIRSCH
© 1990 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

USE YOUR ENTRIES WELL

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ 9
♦ 3
♦ 1 7 4
♦ K J 10 9
♦ A Q 10 8

WEST EAST
♦ 9 ♦ A Q 4 2
♦ X Q 10 9 5 ♦ A 8 6
♦ 7 4 3 2 ♦ 8 6 5
♦ 6 4 3 ♦ 7 5 2

SOUTH
♦ K J 10 7 6 5
♦ 3 2
♦ A Q
♦ K 9

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♦

New Year's Eve at the bridge club was always a festive occasion, with team games passing only for a few minutes to usher out the old year and ring in the new. This hand, dealt when 1990 was only a few minutes old, convinced Trump Coup Tommy the new decade was going to be a good one.

Tommy's partner bid the hand well. Since Tommy rated to have six spades on this sequence, North decided to raise on his doubleton, and Tommy had no reservation about going on to game.

West led the king of hearts and

continued with the nine to East's ace. East made a fatal error by returning another heart. Tommy ruffed, overtook the queen of diamonds with dummy's king and flossed the ten of spades. The nine of clubs to the ten provided the entry for another spade finesse and when West discarded a heart Tommy was in his element.

After cashing the ace of diamonds, declarer crossed to the board by overtaking the jack of clubs with the queen and ruffed a diamond. That reduced declarer's trump length to that of East. When the king of clubs to the ace survived, declarer simply led a minor-suit card from dummy and East was trapped. No matter what he did, only the ace of trumps would score.

East erred badly by giving Tommy a heart ruff. By simply exiting with a minor-suit card, East would have saved a tempo and guaranteed the contract's defeat even if Tommy had started with three hearts. There was no way declarer could have prevented East from scoring two trump tricks. Try it!

Tommy's partner bid the hand well. Since Tommy rated to have six spades on this sequence, North decided to raise on his doubleton, and Tommy had no reservation about going on to game.

West led the king of hearts and

Cinema Tel: 625155

RAINBOW

COCKTAIL

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30

Cinema Tel: 677420

CONCORD

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Havelange defends refereeing standards

ROME (AP) — FIFA President Joao Havelange Friday defended the standard of refereeing during the World Cup, saying officiating at matches had never been better.

The head of soccer's governing body deflected criticism from media commentators and his organisation's own secretary-general, Joseph Blatter, who had pinpointed inconsistencies and errors by referees during the first round of the competition.

"England is very strong. They are in excellent physical condition," Thys said. "I hope we have sufficient technical skills to take them on. They are very fast and precise. They go all out and we will have to avoid the duels as much as possible."

The Belgians coasted through their first two matches, despatching South Korea 2-0 and then Uruguay 3-1, but they met their match Thursday, going down 2-1 to Spain, the eventual Group E winners.

Spain now faces Yugoslavia in Verona on June 26, while Belgium travels to Bologna to play England on the same day to wrap up the second-round matches.

Key defender Eric Gerets, who sat out the Spain-Belgium match because of a suspension, took a positive attitude toward the upcoming match.

"All opponents in the finals are difficult," Gerets said. "If you want to win the World Cup you have to beat everyone, so we may as well start with England."

Thys should also have the two injured Belgian defenders Leo Clijsters and Georges Grum at his disposal for the next match.

"There are always going to be problems with referees, but there is less dissension here than in previous World Cups," he said.

Havelange praised the work of the FIFA referees' committee, which appoints officials in matches.

"There are always going to be problems with referees, but there is less dissension here than in previous World Cups," he said.

Havelange said FIFA officials grading the performances of referees during the first round had given match officials an average of 8.5 points out of 10.

The FIFA president said there was no possibility of the 1994 World Cup being switched from the United States, despite criticism of that country's poor playing standards.

He said the 1994 World Cup would face a strong opponent — the Netherlands — in the second round of the World Cup.

"But caused a surprise by leaving the young Robert Jarni, a driving force in the 1-0 victory over Colombia, on the bench against the UAE and by starting Red Star Belgrade's Darko Pancic in attack.

"The win gave us a place in the second round but it also left a few doubts," Osim said.

"Between now and the next match we will have to examine our mistakes and try to correct them."

Second place in Group D gave Osim until next Tuesday, when Yugoslavia will meet either Belgium or Spain in Verona, to sort out his problems.

"We left too much space for the UAE forwards," said Osim who substituted attacker Zlatko Juman.

"He didn't play well, he didn't control the ball well with his hands," Osim said. "The problem is that I can't find a substitute for him and I don't want to take risks."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

Osim was particularly critical of goalkeeper Tomislav Ivkovic, whose slow reactions contributed to the UAE goal by Ali Thani Juma.

"He didn't play well, he didn't control the ball well with his hands," Osim said. "The problem is that I can't find a substitute for him and I don't want to take risks."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin) Baggin."

"The problem we have is that our attackers can't defend," Osim explained. "This is not just a Yugoslav problem — it happens even in the best team like Italy with (Rubertin)

Challenging Gorbachev, Russian party picks conservative chief

MOSCOW (R) — The new Russian Communist Party elected a hardline opponent of Kremlin reform as its chief Saturday, posing a fresh political challenge for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Ivan Polozkov, 55, a party boss from a key agricultural region who has campaigned against many of Gorbachev's reforms, was elected first secretary in a run-off ballot at the Russian party's founding congress.

He defeated Oleg Lobov, second-in-command in the party in Armenia, and widely seen as a centrist in the Gorbachev mould.

The appointment of Polozkov strengthened the prospect of a major challenge by conservatives to Gorbachev's leadership of the central Soviet party at a crucial congress next month.

The Russian party, formed earlier this week within the framework of the Soviet party, has about 11 million of the Soviet Union's total 19 million party members.

Gorbachev's rivals, reaping political capital from widespread popular fears of food price rises, dominated the Russian congress with criticism of his economic reforms. They particularly damned the planned switch to a market system.

Few of Gorbachev's allies managed to speak and the 59-year-old leader, combative by instinct, was unusually mute in the face of criticism.

Since Communists hold the majority in the Russian and Soviet parliaments, Polozkov is now well-placed to frustrate Gorbachev's policies as well as those of Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin, a radical who wants the pace of reform to be

accelerated.

Polozkov, heavily-built with black hair swept back, ran against the hugely-popular Yeltsin in the Russian presidential election last month but pulled out after failing to gain solid support early on.

Although they occupy opposite poles of the Russian political spectrum, Polozkov says he is prepared to work with Yeltsin.

"I have had no confrontation with Boris Yeltsin. This is why I believe there is no need for me to suggest anything for consolidation. We shall simply work together," Polozkov told TASS news agency after his election.

Gorbachev, who also holds the powerful post of state president, may now have to fight to retain his position as Soviet party general secretary if conservatives field a candidate at the July Congress.

Hardline politburo member Yegor Ligachev has suggested Gorbachev should step down and concentrate on his presidential

duties.

Polozkov, in a conciliatory speech after being elected, said he was open to suggestions from all sectors of the party to promote a renewal of party ranks.

Huge tasks lay before the party, he said, and the scale of restructuring required was vast. "We will have to be thoughtful, moderate, democratic and realistic," he said.

His conciliatory tone contrasted with an earlier speech to the gathering in which he called for loyalty to classic Marxist principles.

He later suggested he had been omitted from the initial list of candidates for the Russian party's general secretary if conservatives field a candidate at the July Congress.

As a party boss in Krasnodar, a key farming region in southern Russia, Polozkov has been a bitter opponent of a fledgling cooperative movement started under Gorbachev.

EC sends emergency aid to Liberia

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Community's (EC) executive commission Friday sent more than \$2 million worth of medical aid to victims of the fighting in Liberia.

The aid, worth a total 1.65 million European Currency Units (ECU) (\$2.01 million) will be divided between three regions.

Liberian refugees in Guinea will get 600,000 ECUs (\$732,000); those in Sierra Leone will get 400,000 ECUs (\$488,000) and the remaining 650,000 ECUs

(\$793,000) will go to displaced persons in Liberia.

The money will be used by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, the League of Red Cross Societies and the Belgian branch of the French medical charity Médecins Sans Frontières to buy medicines and medical equipment for the refugees.

On the battle front, rebels advancing out of Liberian capital Monrovia clashed with government troops Friday near a Voice

of America (VOA) radio transmitter.

Residents fleeing the area said they heard firing near Careysburg, captured by the rebels Wednesday, which is just a mile from the transmitter.

Careysburg is 30 kilometres northeast of Monrovia where President Samuel Doe has surrounded himself with Israeli-trained bodyguards and his best troops. Many Liberians fear a bloody battle for Monrovia.

U.S. firm unveils new tactical fighter jet

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California (AP) — Northrop Corp. has unveiled its version of a sleek, Stealth fighter plane, for the 21st century, a prototype competing against Lockheed Corp. for a shrinking share of defence dollars.

The YF-23 is the Northrop version of the supersonic advanced tactical fighter (ATF), a futuristic aircraft the air force wants, in order to maintain an air superiority edge well into the next century.

The ATF would replace the air force's current air superiority fighter, the F-15 Eagle, built by McDonnell Douglas.

Northrop teamed with McDonnell Douglas against Lockheed Corp. in a competition for the ATF contract, the last remaining major defence contract of the 1990s.

Kent Kresa, chief executive officer and president of Northrop, hailed the aircraft as "an example of America's leadership in aviation... in an era when American competitiveness is being tested continually worldwide."

The air force wants to build 750 of the high-technology fighters.

But the request comes during a period of increasing congressional demands for defence spending cuts because of improved East-West relations, and layoffs of thousands of aerospace workers nationwide.

Demonstrators, seeking more government medical help and faster work on the development of drugs, have staged mostly peaceful protests in the streets since the conference opened Wednesday.

About 300 people have been arrested on minor charges during carefully planned sit-downs to block traffic. But there have been almost none of the noisy protests by AIDS activists which characterised last year's conference, held in Montreal.

Meanwhile the World Health Organisation (WHO) said Friday the number of AIDS cases in the European Community (EC) is expected to double by the end of next year to 65,000 to 75,000.

Between 30,000 and 40,000 new cases of AIDS are expected to be diagnosed in the 12 countries of the EC in 1990 and 1991, the WHO Collaborating Centre reported at the AIDS conference.

Angela Downs, a researcher at the Paris Centre, said the number of new AIDS cases was increasing in all major transmission groups but the rate of increase had slowed among homosexual and bisexual men.

She said the proportion of cases among intravenous drug users had increased steadily in the EC, which now accounts for more than 90 per cent of the reported cases in Europe.

Downs said data indicated that the incidence of AIDS associated with heterosexual transmission in the EC was not yet approaching its peak.

Researchers see ray of hope for AIDS vaccine

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Scientists offered a glimmer of hope in the decade-old fight against AIDS, telling the sixth international AIDS conference that a vaccine against the fatal disease might be on the horizon.

"In the past year or so, we've cracked open the door on the optimism for a vaccine," Dr. Wayne Koff, head of the AIDS Vaccine Development Programme for the U.S. National Institutes of Health, told reporters.

"I think in the next two or three years we will knock it down."

Dr. Jonas Salk, the father of the polio vaccine, said earlier Friday that he would soon begin large-scale trials of his experimental AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) vaccine.

He said he thought the vaccine might also give some therapeutic benefit to people infected with the disease.

"At the moment, we're farther ahead in treatment than in prevention," said Salk, who has been testing a vaccine, first on chimpanzees and then on other animals, for several years.

He said he would report later this year on the results of tests on chimpanzees which were given doses of his vaccine nearly two years ago.

Dr. Alexandra Levin, a colleague, said the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) had authorised Salk's research team to start testing of his vaccine on 600 to 700 infected but symptomless people. The tests were expected to begin soon.

Salk has said that his vaccine appears to build up resistance to infection in chimpanzees and to wipe out all traces of the AIDS virus in infected animals.

The 12,000 AIDS researchers, doctors and community workers

attending the conference were expected to hold their last full day of scientific presentations Saturday.

Some delegates planned to join a march organised by local groups which are dedicated to homosexual rights and provide help for people stricken with AIDS.

Demonstrators, seeking more government medical help and faster work on the development of drugs, have staged mostly peaceful protests in the streets since the conference opened Wednesday.

About 300 people have been arrested on minor charges during carefully planned sit-downs to block traffic. But there have been almost none of the noisy protests by AIDS activists which characterised last year's conference, held in Montreal.

Meanwhile the World Health Organisation (WHO) said Friday the number of AIDS cases in the European Community (EC) is expected to double by the end of next year to 65,000 to 75,000.

Between 30,000 and 40,000 new cases of AIDS are expected to be diagnosed in the 12 countries of the EC in 1990 and 1991, the WHO Collaborating Centre reported at the AIDS conference.

Angela Downs, a researcher at the Paris Centre, said the number of new AIDS cases was increasing in all major transmission groups but the rate of increase had slowed among homosexual and bisexual men.

She said the proportion of cases among intravenous drug users had increased steadily in the EC, which now accounts for more than 90 per cent of the reported cases in Europe.

Downs said data indicated that the incidence of AIDS associated with heterosexual transmission in the EC was not yet approaching its peak.

The 12,000 AIDS researchers, doctors and community workers

Opposition parties unite against Ershad

COLOMBO (R) — Tamil separatist guerrillas besieging a military base in a 300-year-old fort in northern Jaffna town have intensified attacks on troops trapped inside, military sources said Saturday.

They said Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) made a strong assault Friday night with mortar bombs and rocket-propelled grenades.

The three alliances, representing 20 political parties, said Saturday the 12-hour stoppage was prepared to work with Yeltsin.

"We will have to be thoughtful, moderate, democratic and realistic," he said.

His conciliatory tone contrasted with an earlier speech to the gathering in which he called for loyalty to classic Marxist principles.

He later suggested he had been omitted from the initial list of candidates for the Russian party's general secretary if conservatives field a candidate at the July Congress.

As a party boss in Krasnodar, a key farming region in southern Russia, Polozkov has been a bitter opponent of a fledgling cooperative movement started under Gorbachev.

"This government has imposed taxes on salt, sugar and edible oil. Who is going to be affected? Only the poor people out there," the alliances said.

They said they feared the additional taxes will be used to beef up the military.

The alliances include an eight-party grouping led by Sheikh Hasina, chief of the Awami League, and a seven-party alliance headed by Begum Khaleda Zia, chairman of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party.

Ershad, who seized power in a military coup in 1982, survived a fierce campaign against him in 1987 after personality clashes rippled the opposition unity apart.

Ruling Jatiya Party leaders said they doubted if the renewed unity would last.

"The unequals have again banded together. They will start fighting among themselves again. So we are not worried," said Shah Moazzem Hossain, secretary-general of the Jatiya Party.

"We will not flinch from introducing statutory regulation of the press," Home Secretary David Waddington said, writing in the Times of London.

"We all hope that it will not come to this. But it is up to the industry — proprietors, editors and journalists — to realise this hope, for no one else can."

Canada's Meech Lake pact dies

OTTAWA (R) — Weeks of frantic, last-minute negotiations designed to give Quebec special constitutional status within Canada has collapsed, leaving the future of the French-speaking province unclear.

"English Canada must understand that Quebec is today, and has always been, a distinct society, free and able to assume control of its destiny," said Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa, in a veiled threat to English Canada that his province could survive on its own.

Senior federal cabinet minister Lowell Murray said late Friday that there was no hope of saving the accord, which enshrines Quebec's status as a "distinct society" by midnight Saturday, when the pact expires if it is not ratified by all 10 provinces.

Bourassa, who earlier this year raised the possibility of seeking a new relationship for Quebec and Canada, warned several weeks ago he wanted the accord signed

by Saturday at the latest.

The so-called Meech Lake Accord is designed to bring Quebec into the Canadian constitution by giving it special powers to protect its culture and language. The constitution, repatriated from Britain in 1982, was never signed by Quebec.

Canada's conservative government, elected on a vow to unify the nation, said the years of efforts to make French-speaking Quebec a constitutional partner and heal deep linguistic wounds had failed.

The accord, drafted in 1987 and empowering Quebec to protect its heritage against assimilation, was the product of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's efforts to welcome Quebec as a willing partner in confederation with "honour and enthusiasm."

With Manitoba and Newfoundland the only provinces not having ratified the pact, three years of negotiations unravelled Friday

when procedural wrangling in

Manitoba's legislature prevented it from passing the accord while Newfoundland Premier Clyde Wells refused to allow his assembly to vote on it.

"The decision by Premier Wells not to respect his commitment and not have a vote has killed the last hope of success of the Meech Lake Accord," Senator Murray, the federal-provincial affairs minister, told reporters.

Wells, who opposed a clause in the accord granting Quebec special distinct status and the press-free atmosphere of eleventh-hour talks in recent weeks, said the accord could be salvaged if premiers return to the table.

"I don't think the accord is totally dead," Wells said. "If there's any goodwill left in the country then we will be able to do something still with the whole issue of responding to Quebec's legitimate concerns in an appropriate way."

Smokers may develop AIDS faster — study

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Smokers infected with the AIDS virus may develop the disease faster than non-smokers, researchers at the sixth international AIDS conference said Thursday.

Scientists from the University of California at Berkeley said preliminary results of a study of 1,000 men indicated smoking appears to be a factor in the development of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). "We can't be sure, but it looks like the smokers are progressing faster to disease," said researcher Rachel Royce. "Over 56 months, they're nearly twice as likely to develop thrush, AIDS or die."

Canada's tallest man faces hunger

DHAKA (R) — The tallest man in Bangladesh, a 2.5-metre giant who finds food too distasteful to eat, appealed Thursday for medical aid to stop his growth and repair his health. "I am hungry but cannot eat food out of distaste. This has robbed me of all bodily strength," said the 28-year-old Parimal Chandra Barman as he struggled to his feet to speak to reporters in his home on the outskirts of Dhaka. "I don't want to die or become taller. Please, help me," said Barman, the youngest of six children in a fishing family. Barman is still growing, his father, Ajay Chandra, said. "We are scared for his life." Barman was a normal boy until 1973 when he suddenly began to grow very fast, his father said.

"Now he is unable to walk or even stand up alone. His height is still increasing, though very slowly," Chandra said, adding that he is too poor to take his son to specialist doctors or to buy medicine.

Smokers may develop AIDS faster — study

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Smokers infected with the AIDS virus may develop the disease faster than non-smokers, researchers at the sixth international AIDS conference said Thursday.

Scientists from the University of California at Berkeley said preliminary results of a study of 1,000 men indicated smoking appears to be a factor in the development of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). "We can't be sure, but it looks like the smokers are progressing faster to disease," said researcher Rachel Royce. "Over 56 months, they're nearly twice as likely to develop thrush, AIDS or die."

But China watchers say Zhao has no political future unless China's leadership acknowledges it was wrong in its bloody suppression of the Tiananmen demonstrators — an unlikely prospect in the foreseeable future.

The current government has also undermined Zhao's power base by breaking up think tanks linked to him and arresting several of his key supporters, including Zhao's personal secretary, Bao Tong. Numerous Zhao people in both Peking and provincial governments have been removed from their jobs in the past year.

Deng has proclaimed that new party leader Jiang is now the "core" of the next-generation leadership.

Jiang has learned a lesson from Deng's two previous protégés Hu and Zhao, both purged for their more independent spirits. He has carefully toed the rigid line set down by the aging leaders in their own walled compound not far from Fajiang Lane.

Public criticism of Zhao has largely abated, although this week a leading national paper, the Guangming Daily, condemned his "indifference to ideological work and his mistaken course of action in allowing bourgeois liberalisation to spread

men Square. The next day, Li Peng declared martial law in Peking.

Zhao has not been seen since. His only known contact with the outside world came recently when former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Zhao responded to a personal letter.

In the weeks after his purge, Zhao was maligned in the official press as a man who had "villified and repudiated the fine traditions" of the Communist Party. Party leaders hinted strongly that Zhao would face criminal charges for supporting the democracy movement, or "counterrevolutionary rebellion." Members of his family were also said to be under investigation for economic crimes.

Zhao,